









**'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.**

That Colonel Barrow has shown us the kind of material he is made of, and deserves the highest commendation for the state of efficiency to which he has brought the fine body of men under his command.

That Hongkong may well be proud of her Very Own Regiment.

That any man knowing how much Colonel Barrow has been aided by Major Faithfull and his officers, and non-commissioned officers, so that the recent rabble of raw recruits has now been transformed into a disciplined body, ready for anything.

That the ceremony of presenting the colours was a well-managed spectacle, though it would have been better had the "band exclusive class" been left out.

That I hear the Governor and the General did not approve of the raising-off for "officers in uniform and friends," but this tendency to keep off the vulgar crowd is a small evil after all, and is affected by only a few who do not know any better.

That our gallant General is about to leave us, and he can do so most assuredly with the proud consciousness of duty faithfully performed.

That we have never had a more conscientious public servant in this Colony, and he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the entire community as a man of deeds not words.

That General Barker has proved more clearly than any of his predecessors that, but for the arbitrary character of the War Office, a military governor in Hongkong would not be a bad thing—it is always possessed the administrative ability, tact, and good sense of Digby Barker.

That the Government are evidently determined to strengthen the Secretary Board.

That I think the community should do something to protect against the illogical position taken up by the Colonial Secretary and those who are with him, and also to mark their sense of indebtedness to the gentlemen of the Board who have given their time for the public good.

That the Permanent Committee of the Board suppressed the Flagstaff last year, in spite of objection from the Government.

That they received very little thanks for saving the lives of the crew of the ship, and for the daily appointed to wipe the Board from the official records altogether.

That it is highly amusing to read the assertions of the Colonial Secretary, to the effect there is no reason on earth why the Board and the Health Officer should clash.

That if there is no reason, what other object can there be for giving the Health Officer independent authority.

That if the Government do not desire to abate the Sanitary Board, but to deprive it of the powers recently given, there can be no logical ground for the appointment of a Medical Officer who can snap his fingers at the other Sanitary Authority.

That the straight, English method of having been the basis of the Board.

That diplomacy is the prevailing characteristic of our present administration, and residents do not admire it.

That I note, by the way, a reference by Dr. Lawson, in the covering letter to his Flagstaff Report, to some strong objections concerning the existence and condition of the Tung-wah Hospital.

That a careful survey of that able and exhaustive report does not reveal any comments upon the failure of the Tungwah as a medical institution, and I suppose the prudent exercise of diplomacy on the part of officialdom must explain the omission, at the expense of honest truthfulness.

That I observe your morning contemporary regrets the absence of the Sanitary Board, and the details of the Flagstaff Report.

That years ago this Association was supported by the community generally, in the absence of any Volunteer Corps.

That the reorganization of the Volunteers has practically left the Association in a state of stagnation, and the absence of any Volunteer Corps.

That the Association did good in extending a knowledge of rifle shooting in years gone by among civilians, but now the civilian soldiers have little time to do more than their regular tasks, leaving the agencies of civilians at the Easter Meeting.

That the contents of the Harbour-Master's Report have been well considered during the week.

That the new system of light dues should be quickly put forward with the assurance that the rate could not remain at 23 cents a ton, should prove to all concerned with shipping that the abolition of light dues is one of the last things the Government meditate.

That it was a previous Governor who proposed to the rate of 23 cents, and that the Harbour-Master did not know Joseph.

That after reading Captain Russell's long harangue about the Assistant Harbour-Master, I cannot help thinking how future events will bear out the present position of the head of the Department.

That even the great Capt. Hastings to be a man of exceptional ability, how will Capt. Russell's case look when not only the Water Police, but the Hongkong Police Department, with the Harbour-Master, will be under the management of the Harbour-Master.

That it seems to me his chief objection to be brought to the Harbour-Master is one which will blow all the objections about the unsatisfactory arrangement of his staff to the four winds of heaven.

That it is not often we have so full and interesting a report from the Chamber of Commerce as that which was presented to the public yesterday.

That it covers many subjects and shows good work done, and is a credit to the Committee and its Secretary.

That the address of the Chairman (Hon. J. J. Kewley) was clear, sensible, and admirable in the moderation of its language throughout.

That I feel certain the tone and substance of Mr. Kewley's address will carry with them the full approval of the public of Hongkong and of the foreign communities in South China.

That the telegram which you publish to-day, relating to the port in the West River which is to be opened by the Treaty of Peace, should be good news for Hongkong.

That Mr. Kewley's remarks on the proposed rebuilding of Gap Rock Lighthouse are sound and discreet, and a better case must be shown than has yet been proved for spending nearly a lakh and a half dollars.

That Mr. Brown struck the proper note when he drew attention to the want of temporary wharf accommodation on the Praya Central.

That the members of the Government have no conception of the needs of the community in this respect, and therefore there is all the greater need to demand urgent attention to it.

That some inquiry will be necessary into the charges of neglect made against the Gap Rock Lighthouse.

That if the statements put forward by the Polytechnic officers be correct, there is something radically wrong with the working of the Gap Rock Lighthouse.

That the terms of Peace are so mixed up that it is impossible to say what is reliable and what is not.

That we can only hope that H. B. M. Ministers are well informed and watchful, and that the outcome will be peace, with an extension of trade and commerce all round.

**BROWNIE.**

**HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

**THE CHIPPING OF DOLLARS.**

We give below a full report of the speech made at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the chipping of dollars:

Mr. Jackson—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have the honor to refer to the Chairman's speech to the British dollar. It is a very important item indeed in connection with the future of the Colony.

I think it affords us an opportunity of placing the currency of the Colony on a sound basis, and doing away with the chaotic system of chipping dollars. I believe the Government have been advised at home by experienced men that it would be impossible to do away with chipping the British dollars. I do not all agree with the action they have taken upon this point of view, but I think it is a mistake that the currency should be a legal tender in the Straits Settlements. The banks here have considerable interest in the banks in the Straits. If these dollars are chipped, the banks here will be in a very awkward position.

It is a great grievance, but we are not to tolerate chipped currency. (Hear, hear.) It would be in the interests of every single trader in this place, of every private individual, of every Chinese merchant, if the system were stopped altogether. This system of chipping is a very ancient one, but like other old and bad habits I think the time has now come for it to be done away with.

I think, before we meet again, we ought to have a strong and united expression of opinion that the Government should insist that the British dollar should not be chipped, and if it is chipped it should no longer be a legal tender. (Hear, hear.) We had 7.17 to the dollar, and the reason being that the fact weight is pretty well the universal one all over China, but the chipped dollar is not accepted in Shanghai.

Surely the Government would not come to the conclusion that the Shanghai dollar would not apply here. The objection must arise that ten Mexican dollars are worth more by count than by weight. The weight of the Mexican dollar is a very irregular one. It is supposed to be 417 or 418 grains, whereas the weight of the British dollar is 413, so that there would be very little difference between ten British dollars paid out by count, and ten dollars in Mexican weighed at 7.17. The loss in paying out British dollars by count instead of paying out chipped coins by weight would be very small, and would be recovered in by the Banks, as in no other way can the currency be placed upon a proper footing. (Applause.)

Mr. G. Sharp—I am very glad that Mr. Jackson has said what he has. I had intended to say a few words about chipping dollars, but I was very much afraid that anything which I might say might not be appreciated by Mr. Jackson, who is the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, because I can imagine that a bank manager would not like to have some way of dealing with the chipping of dollars; for the reason that they do chip as many as six or seven thousand coins, and go through a great deal of labour in order that the bank might receive a premium upon the unchipped dollars which remained in their treasury. I am delighted to find that Mr. Jackson takes a clear view of the matter, and I think he has said a few words upon the subject of the general interests of the Colony. There is no question whatever that the mutilation of our coins is against the interests of trade. Why should there always be a premium upon remittances to Singapore and Japan? For so clearly reason that the coins which are sent to pay for these bills are at a discount. If you want to send a remittance to Singapore you have to send a premium—clean coin. I do not know whether people are really aware of the injury which is thereby inflicted. May I now venture to put a question to relate to a little anecdote which occurred more than thirty years ago? I sold an invoice of clean Mexican coins to the Commercial Bank to the Agra Bank. It was then that the proportion of different foreign coins, which had been added to the bank's stock, had been greatly increasing—increasing year by year until it had become quite a formidable mass. On this occasion between six and seven hundred dollars were rejected by the Commercial Bank of the Agra Bank. I asked them why they were rejected, and the reply was—'Oh, these coins no good, have got a hole in them, no more than 30 cents.' They were all the money that was offered for these 650 dollars. I was the intermediary employed in the transaction, and had to go to the bank to do my duty, and had to be under the management of the bank clerk by and said 'Comrade, what are these dollars worth?' 'Oh, very little,' was the reply. '25 or 30 cents.' I thought this was most unsatisfactory. I got into my little pony trap, and drove to the Commercial Bank, and there I met the American firm, whose business there was next door to the Commercial Building. I went in and saw the managing partner, Mr. Parker, and said to him, 'Will you allow me to do a little business with your bank?' 'What business?' 'I want to buy some of these dollars. There are 650 Mexican dollars. They are at five per cent. premium. Please allow your staff to look at them.' He called in his clerk, who showed them 650 Mexican dollars. I said, 'I think perhaps have got some pieces inside no longer good, no better you call in another staff.' He then sent in next door for the clerk of Fletcher and Co. The clerk came in and carefully examined them a second time. He said, 'They are all good, but select one coin, and said 'This piece is long old, you no better go Lane Crawford, buy one hat.' (Laughter.) I said 'You can secure a hundred pound one.' He said 'Clean dollar just now 100 per cent. premium.' I gave him the note, and the note was given me the note, and I drove off to the bank, gave them to the manager, and said 'For goodness sake don't say anything about these or else there will be a reclamation.' Nothing was said about it. There was not a bad dollar amongst them. Both these men are now dead, but the managers of the late firm of Clyburn and Co., I believe, still living, and he will confirm my statement. The attempt of the Agra Bank to get into its pocket out of nearly 600 dollars into its pocket out of this business was a very bad one, but it was only one case of a hundred. The chipping Mr. Jackson has referred to is supposed by some people to be useful. I venture to say that it is not so. The Chinese are in no way in favour of chipping dollars. Every honest merchant who has a thousand dollars as a sort of investment, in order to be able to say 'We always chip

our coins, and if you want us to exchange a bad dollar you must show us better.' This practice is now fast going out, and you may now go to Bonham Strand and that district without hearing the chipping hammer being used. There is now very little of it, and I feel sure that if Mr. Jackson and other bankers were to adopt a plan of discounting this method, we should have a clean currency, and save thereby four-fifths of the trouble of chipping. There is five times as much trouble in chipping a thousand dollars which are chipped as there is in shelling a thousand dollars which are clean. With chipped dollars you have to turn over both sides. I think, therefore, that this is, as Mr. Jackson has said, a good opportunity for putting our currency upon a fair basis, and that it should not be lost. I may say I have been waiting for this opportunity for forty years, and I am delighted that we have so powerful an advocate in the matter as Mr. Jackson. (Applause.) Will you therefore allow me to propose this resolution—'That the Chamber regards the advent of the British dollar as an opportunity for placing the currency of the Colony upon a satisfactory footing, that as a first step every measure should be adopted to protect the new coins from the foolish practice of chipping and debasing, and that the Government be requested to insist that the British dollar should not be chipped, and if it is chipped it should no longer be a legal tender.' (Applause.)

Mr. Jackson—I beg to second Mr. Sharp's proposal.

Mr. Sharp—I could tell you a great deal more, but there is a railway on, and I know you are going to get there. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. Sharp—The new dollar being a British coin would it not be illegal to chop or deface it?

Mr. Jackson—With the Chairman's permission I will answer Mr. Sharp's question. I understand, as they say at home, the special requirements of this Colony. The Government is to allow the British dollar to be chipped and still remain legal tender, the very thing we do not want. As Mr. Sharp has said it will defeat the one opportunity we have had since the Colony of putting the currency on a proper basis.

The resolution was thereupon put to the meeting, and was agreed to unanimously.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SANITARY BOARD.**

As there is likely to be a considerable amount of discussion over the action of the Government in appointing a Medical Officer of Health for the Colony vested with powers which have the effect of making him independent of the Sanitary Board of which he is to become a member, we give the following account of the proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Bill entitled an Ordinance to confer certain powers upon the Medical Officer of Health was under discussion and its second reading had been moved by the Acting Attorney General (Mr. Watson) and seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Kai then said—I move that this Bill be not read a second time. There is no doubt that it is necessary to have a Medical Officer of Health in addition to the Medical Board for the purpose of supervising the health of the Colony, and that it is impossible for him to combine the two offices. It is evident no doubt to the Government, as well as to the public, that the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed by the Government, and not by the Sanitary Board, and that it is impossible for him to combine the two offices. It is evident no doubt to the Government, as well as to the public, that the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed by the Government, and not by the Sanitary Board, and that it is impossible for him to combine the two offices.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

THE GOOD BLEEP OF A BAD MAN.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**'FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.**  
World-damned blood mixture is what  
cleanses the blood from all its  
filth. It is sold everywhere.  
For Scarcold, Eczema,  
Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Bone  
Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it  
is marvelous. Thousands of wonderful  
cures have been effected by it. Sold every-  
where. Beware of worthless imitations.

**GLADEY—** Mamma, my teacher  
has about six syringes to-day.  
synonym? A synonym? A syno-  
nym? I mean you can use one  
another one which you do not  
spoil the other one.'

**CANNER'S WORLD-FAMED Blood-Purifier.** The much-sought-for Blood  
Purifier and medical skill have brought to  
feras from Scarcold, Sorey, Keonson,  
Skin and Bone Diseases, and all  
kind are collected to give it a tri-  
umphant. Thousands of wonderful cures  
effected by it. Sold everywhere in  
bottles. Beware of worthless imitations.

New Comic Song and Dance  
By Robinson and Company.

For the past quarter of a century our continuous flow of testimonials to the truly wonderful by Clarke's Blood-Purifier. Blood-Purifier has been brought to light. Scurvy, Scrofula, Soreness, Eczema, Bad Skin, Blood Disorders, Pimples and Sores are solicited to give it a trial to be made everywhere, at 25¢ per bottle of worthless imitations and substitutions.

**Citric Acid**

**Purifying and**

**Susp in the W**  
**The Purest, Sweetest,**  
**Most Refreshing,**  
**Bath and Nurs**

S.I.H. anchoring the World, Priced by the FORTER DAVIS & GARDNER Boston, U.S.A.

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## Mails

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

VICTORIA.....	Tuesday 1 April 23.
Yokohama.....	Tuesday 1 May 14.
Singapore.....	Tuesday 1 June 4.
A Steamer.....	Tuesday 1 June 26.

THE Steamship VICTORIA, Captain  
 PARSON, R.N.R., sailing at Noon,  
 TUESDAY, the 23rd April, will proceed  
 to VICTORIA, B.C., and AUCKLAND,  
 SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and  
 YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan  
 and Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
 United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United  
 States Ports must be in quadruplicate  
 and must be sent forward by  
 shipper to the care of The Freight Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wa.  
 Parcels must be sent to our Office at  
 address marked in full by 5 p.m., on  
 day previous to sailing.  
 For further information as to Passage  
 Freight, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, March 20, 1895.  
**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**STEAM FOR**  
**SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN**  
**THRU PORT SAID,**

NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & IALIC PORTS :  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL PASS  
AT SHAMPOON TO LOND PASSAGE  
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on, through  
of the Company for the principal ports  
RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONOLULU			
SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.			
Prussien.....	Monday	April	22
Karlsruhe.....	Monday	May 2	
Prinz Heinrich.....	Monday	June 3	
Bayern.....	Monday	July 2	
Prussien.....	Monday	August	

ON MONDAY, the 29th day of April, 1895, at 3 p.m., the COAST GUARD S.S. PREUSSEEN, Captain E. H. BARNES, will sail, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this port, calling at OAHU, KAUAI, and NAWAHOE.

Shipping Orders will be given on MONDAY, the 29th of April, and CARGO and FREIGHT will be received on board until Noon, on MONDAY, the 29th of April. Instant, and Parcels will be received until Noon, on MONDAY, the 29th of April. Consignments of CARGO, FREIGHT, and FREIGHT, if required, No Receipt signed for less than 50, and Parcels not exceed Two Foot Cubic in amount.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodations for a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board. For further particulars, apply to the

MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, April 6, 1895.  
**Occidental & Oriental**  
**Ship Company.**  
 PACKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
 TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
 MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND  
 SOUTH AMERICA.  
 VIA  
 THE OVERLAND RAILWAY  
 AND  
 ATLANTIC & OTHER CONTINENTAL  
 STEAMERS.  
 VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

**HONOLULU.**

aptain T. Majesty's this for <b>THURS.</b> n, taking ve Ports. or France.	<b>PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM H</b>	
	<i>Belgie</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ...	<b>THURSDAY</b> at 11
	<i>Coptic</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ...	<b>TUESDAY</b> at 11

(NAME Steamship BELGIAN  
 is despatched for KAN. F.  
 via NAGASAKI, COBE, IN-  
 and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY  
 9th May, at Noon, on connection  
 at Yokohama with Steamers for  
 Steamers of this line pass  
 INLAND SEA OF JAPAN  
 HONOLULU, and passengers  
 break their journey at any point  
 Through Passengers for Japan,  
 England, France, and German  
 Atlantic lines of Steamers, and  
 alpal cities of the United States  
 (Rates and particulars of the v  
 may be obtained upon applica-

Special rates (first-class only) to Missionaries, Diplomats, and Officers in Military, and Clergy to European offices in Asia and Japan, and to Governments and their families.

Passengers who have paid for their passage to Japan (or vice versa) will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. **ALLEGANCE does not apply to** passengers from China and Japan to Europe.

**All Parcel Packages** should be addressed in full, and names written at the Company's Office under the name of the sailing.


Consular Invoices to accompany goods to points beyond the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Consular Agent.

For further information apply to the Company, No. 7, Praya Road, SINGAPORE.

J. S. YAP.

**Thursday, April 10, 1914**

## Intimations

  
**WALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,**  
 Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
 13, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
 HONGKONG, August 18, 1891.

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**WINDSOR HOTEL,**  
**HONGKONG.**

**THIS** ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE,' offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant. Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

**P. BOHM,**  
*Proprietor and Manager.*

Hongkong, November 24, 1894.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL**

1895.



**SAFETY—SP**  
**THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN**  
**VIA CANADA AND**  
*(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI*  
**Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 T**

**PROPOSED S**  
**EMPERESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O.**  
**EMPERESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G.**  
**EMPERESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R.**

**THE magnificent Steamships of this**

27 **JAPAN**, and usually make the  
in 12 DAYS, making close connections  
**CONTINENTAL TRAINS** of the G.  
daily, and cross the Continent F.  
**WITHOUT CHANGE**. Close connections  
York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic  
8 the Continent are given choice of.  
Passengers booked through to all  
Return tickets to various points at reduced  
**SPECIAL RATES** (first class on)  
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service  
China and Japan Governments.  
704 **CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS**

The attractive features of the STEAMSHIPS, (second to none) TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS for same at recent Chicago, World's MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SOJOURN THE DINING CARS AND M operated by the Company, and their For further information, Maps, Hongkong, April 10, 1895.

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Stocks.	
BANKS.—	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	Cor
New Issue.....	
Bank of China, Japan and Straits,	
Ltd. ....	
National Bank of China, Limited.	
MARINE INSURANCE.	
Antion Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	

**EAST.**

China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.  
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Strait Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Union Insurance Society, Co., Ltd.  
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

**DOCKS**

H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

**STEAMSHIPS.**

China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.  
Dooglas Steamship Co., Limited.

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REFINERIES,  
China Sugar Company, Limited..  
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited..  
WHAVERIES,  
H.K. & Kow, Wharf & Godown  
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage  
Company, Limited .....

WARE.  
WARE.  
ELY

Hongkong Land Investment  
Agency Company, Limited.....  
Kowloon Land and Building Com  
pany, .....  
Hamphreys' Estate & Finance C  
West Point Building Co., Limit  
TRAMWAYS.  
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co.,  
MINING.  
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co.,  
Panjion Mining & Co., Ltd.....  
Société Française des Charbon  
nages du Tonkin .....

RY,  
LONDON  
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**ICE.**  
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 k-blinding  
 PHARES.

New Balmoral Gold Mining Co.,  
 Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co.,  
 Societe Francaise des Houilleres  
 de Touraine.....  
 PLANTING, ETC.  
 China-Borneo Company, Ltd....  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited...  
 HOTELS, ETC.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.  
 DISPENSARIES.  
 A. J. Watson & Co., Limited.  
 Dakin, Crumblant & Co., Ltd.  
 ASSURANCE.

02, (Club.)	HK. and China Gas Co., Limited Hongkong Electric Co., Limited BRICK AND CEMENT. Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. Hongkong Brick & Cement Co. MINERAL WATERS. Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency Ld.
RIAL, PULAR	Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited Hongkong Bakery Company, Limited Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited Ld.
TONG.	
01.50.	

LOANS.	Am.
Chinese Imperial 1890.	Ten
DEMINTON.	
Hongkong Hotel Mort-	
gage Debentures, 1899	\$ 40

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FOR SALE.

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JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.  
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
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JAPAN WALL PAPERS  
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

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ORDERS to be respectfully received  
the Undersigned.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,  
8, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1894.

**LED—PUNCTUALITY.**  
**IN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,**  
**AND THE UNITED STATES.**  
**I, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.**  
**Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.**

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**INGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
**P. MAATHSALL, R.N.I. WEDNESDAY, 1st May**  
**A. LEE, R.N.R. .... WEDNESDAY, 22nd May**  
**ARCHIBALD, R.N.E. .... WEDNESDAY, 13th Jun**

to Hongkong via Vancouver, Vancouver to  
to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres S  
in Company's route, embraces its PALM  
in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF  
(the Company having received the highest  
(Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFI  
RY through which the Lido passes.  
MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are own  
appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.  
Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent  
PENNER STREET.

10,000	\$	83.3	1	2	368, sales
24,000	\$	10	2	6	Pla. 215, s. there
30,000	\$	10	3	20	3172, sales
10,000	\$	20	1	2	1677, sellers
8,000	\$	26		60	1100, sellers
23,000	\$	10			80, buyers
9,000	\$	25			135, sales and bu
12,000	\$	12	all	05	% prem., sales
5,000	\$	5	al	350	sellers
	\$	5	al	848	sales

50,000	1	5	\$67, sales
6,000	5	3	\$10, sales and se
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12,500	5	4	\$18
1,250	1	all	\$65, buyers
45,000		all	\$4, sellers
60,000		3	\$61, sales and b
8,000	For 50	For 500	\$76, sellers

51.	7,036	2	10	all	\$125, buyers
	30,000	9	10	\$	\$4.75, sailors-
	30,000	9	60	all	\$8.25, buyers
Ltd	4,000	9	15	\$12.50	\$5, buyers
	8,000	2	1	21	norm.
	7,000	2	12	15/	\$100, sales
	1,000	2	20	all	\$24, buyers
	6,000	2	25	\$	\$15, buyers
	60	2	50	all	\$38
	10,000	2	10	all	(\$5, sales and

Mail Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong

**The most Effective Skin  
Purifying and Beautifying  
Soap in the World.  
The Purest, Sweetest, and  
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Sold throughout the World. Price, 25 c. Prepared  
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to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service to European officials in service of China and Japan; and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fares embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (en vice route) within one year, are allowed a discount of 10 per cent. Discount does not apply through China and Japan en route to Europe.

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For further information as to Fare and Passage, apply to the Agency or Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN  
Agent.

San Francisco, April 10, 1898.